he Hon more—I will give you the lett Waddy Thompson, dated "M 31st, 1843," testifying to the fa nor Botts and himself waited after his election as Vice Prepresiding over enate, held to atments to his he was staying at Brown's ! the Executive session of confirm General Harrison's rtaining wheth-Cabinet, for the purpose er or not he would vot Bank of the United Stat bill chartering a case that measure ress, and should be rought to a tie in the sustain the m ler assured them h

" My DEAR SIE message, request of a conversatio rooms, at Brown tion of General assed between us in you ortly after the Insugura You will have alread that subject, which se to you, before I re and have done this be received a ceived your M. ce. I should have done this before, but for milar circumstances and considerations, which is occur to all. You very well know,
sir, that, will you seemed to hesitate as to offering
me this mile, which had been tendered to me by
General bersoo on the third day after his inauguration, if made no professions of friendship to
you, and doubt not that, even now, my motives, in
doing the simple act of justice to you, will be misrepressed During the various consultations as to the
gent lines who were to constitute the Cabinet of
Gental flarrison, the name of the most intimate friend
that have in the world, Coincel William C. Presties was presented to General Harrison, by most of the I have in the world, Colonel William C. Pres-tor was presented to General Harrison, by most of the Whigs of the South, for the Navy Department. Fery many of the most distinguished members of the Whig party, knowing the close intimacy between Colonel Preston and myself, came to me and said, Colonel Preston and myself, came to me and said, that if Colonel Preston was taken from the Senate, the vote on the Bank question would come to a tie, and that you would certainly give your costing vote, as Vice President, against such an institution. I therefore called upon you, in company with Mr. Botts, of Virginia, and introduced the subject of a Bank, so as to draw from you your opinions, and thus remove the only objection which had been or could be made to the appointment of Colonel P.

Whilst leould not have voted for a Bank myself, from constitutional scruples, I have never doubted

whist I could not have voted for a Bank myself, from constitutional scruples, I have never doubted the beneficeat effects of such an institution. I therefore, in a somewhat long conversation with you, presented many of the arguments which were used by the advocates of the constitutionality of such an institution. I cannot now repeat all that you said, but I know that a very positive conviction was left upon my mind that you would vote against a Bank, and to said to Mr. Botts when we left your room.

I immediately called upon Colonel Preston, and communicated to him all that had passed between you and myself, and said to him that if he intended to vote for a Bank, that I thought he ought to consider very deliberately whether, in such a state of things, it would be proper for him to leave the Senate. He immediately (as I was informed) authorized a friend to say to General Harrison that he begged that a place in the Cabinet might not be offered him.

On my return from Washington, and after the

On my return from Washington, and after the death of General Harrison, and when it was a mat-ter of general speculation what course you would take on the Bank question, in all my conversations with my friends, I told them of this interview, and expressed the opinion that you would not sanction an act establishing a Bonk without important modifications, which I sincerely hoped would be conceded by the Whig

l am, dear sir, with sincere respect and esteem, Your friend and obedient servan, Your friend and obedient servant, W. THOMPSON. To the President of the United States.

Fellow-citizens, the evidence I have furnish reliow-citizens, the evidence I have furnish-ed you is Whig evidence, and is drawn from the sources furnished by the oracles of the Whig party. The fact is, then, that the suc-cession of the Vice President did not alter the position of that party as to the Bank question and did not release them from their plighter word that the establishment of such an institu tion was not contemplated, and not desired by them, in the election of General Harrison. them, in the election of General Harrison. How, then, can they be justified in raising the question, like another Phosix, from the ashes wherein "its doom was irrevocably fixed," and attempting to fill the country again with its pestilential exhalations? Upon what principles of faith, and honor, and consistency, as a party, did they act? These are questions which they cannot answer. But these gentlements have a mark harms found to a solution of the state of the second of th which they cannot answer. But these gen-tlemen have a most happy faculty of relieving themselves of charges by making charges, and of answering questions by asking questions. They desire to know "why it was that Mr. "Tyler sustained Henry Clay at Harrisburg, if "he was so entirely opposed to a Bank as the "he was so entirely opposed to a Bank as the facts would seem to show?" I might reply after their own manner to this inquiry, by asking, in return, "why was it, if the party and "country desir d a Bank in 1840, did they not "select Henry Clay at Harrisburg?" I have no wish, however, to meet the charge in this manner. I will meet it full in the face. I hold in my hand a letter, in Mr. Clay's own handwriting, dated October 10th, 1839, not long before the Harrisburg Convention assembled, fore the Harrisburg Convention assembled, which shall furnish my response. The circum-stances under which this letter was written render it peculiarly interesting. Those circum-stances are these. Mr. Tyler, feeling particu-larly anxious to know, before he went to Harto this communication the letter I have is the reply. Speaking of the various elements of the Whig party, and the points of disagreement between them, Mr. Clay says: "We disagree about obsolete questions of policy, and make that disagreement available to prevent our uni-"ting in wresting the Constitution from the hands of men who have put them into its liv"ing vitals." What questions of policy, fellowcitizens, were absolute at that time, but Bank, whose doom, to use their own language, was "irrevocably fixed," and which they did not desire to see "revived"—but Tariff, which had been settled forever by the "Compromise, that blessed family compact which had save " as they declared in the address of 1835—and Internal Improvements, which had been abandoned after the distribution of the surplus revenue, and "left entirely with the States?" What other questions than these had agitated the country since the war? See how exactly this declaration of Mr. Clay ac-

"All idea of chartering a National Bank has bee

"All idea of chartering a National Bank has been relinquished by its former most ardent advocates, as inexpedient and unnecessory in the present and future monetary condition of the country.

"The Tariff is settled by the terms of the Compromise act of 1833, unless it shall be suspended for political purposes by those who affect to dread the re-establishment of high protective duties. These duties are, indeed, no longer necessary—the stability of our manufacturing establishments enabling them to maintain a competition with foreign fabrics, without resort to this extraneous support.

maintain a competition with foreign fabrics, with-our resort to this extraneous support.

"And the necessity of national improvements by the General Government has been entirely superseded by the energelic application of the resources of the several States to that object."

These are the circumstances under which Mr. Tyler sustained Mr. Clay at Harrisburg. The secret of that support is now out, and let it go forth to the winds, for then the whisper will be made into each freeman's ear, that Denied made into each freeman's ear, that Daniel Webster was not the first man to pronounce, at Faneuil Hall, the Bank an obsolete question

of policy.

Akin to this most evasive and deceptions Akin to this most evasive and deceptious course pursued towards the President, was Mr. Clay's conduct to Mr. Wise, which, in his Albemarle letter of November, 1841, and his address to his constituents in the spring of 1842, he informs the public was practiced upon him, and which led to his celebrated and often quoted eòlogic Taylorsville letter. Mr. Wise states that before writing that letter he called upon Mr. Clay for the purpose of ascertaining what were his views, and what would be his sondest, in relation to Bank, Tariff, and Internal Improvement, in the future; and that Mr. Clay, in provement, in the future; and that Mr. Clay, in order to satisfy him, read to him passages from the speech which he (Mr. C.) had prepared to deliver at Taylorsville, and in which he assert-

that the Bank question should be left to "the arbitrament of future enlightened pub"lic opinion—that the Tariff should rest upon
"the principles of the Compromise act of
"1833—and that Internal Improvements should
"henceforth be left with the States"—which

you will find to literally true, by turning to that speech, as now published by Greely & McEirath, his own friends and supporters.

I might here conclude my remarks on this subject; and, if I consulted my own feelings, I should do so without proceeding to an examina-tion of the details of the extra session of 1841. Truth, however, compels me to this. Conscious of the rectitude of my position, I brave the cal-umnies of that period.

THE MADISONIAN.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

The undersigned announces to the readers of the Madisonian, that he has disposed of the entire establishment to Jassa E. Dow, Esq., a gentleman of established reputation both in the literary and political circles of the country. Mr. D. will also, we understand, be aided by several gentlemen of the most distinguished abilities; and we have sufficient assurance that the paper under such auspicies, will give entire satisfaction to the Administration, and to the great Republican party.

The undersigned has likewise sold to Mr. Dow all the debts due from subscribers, and payment will be made to him alone.

the debts due from subscribers, and psychological made to him alone.

The debts due for advertising, and for jobe, the undersigned has reserved; and he desires that payment be made to Mr. L. A. Gobelght, his duly authorized agent, who will also settle all demands that may be presented against the undersigned.

J. B. JONES.

J. B. JONES. Washington City, April 7, 1845.

TO ADVERTISERS.

As we intend to issue a large edition of the first number of our paper, it will afford a rare opportunity to advertisers to make their wishes known to the pub-lic generally. We would thank our friends in other cities, as well as this, to "take due notice, and gov-

IMPORTANT TO OUR PATRONS

The new Post Office law, which will go into operation in a few weeks, will prohibit Postmesters from forwarding money to publishers free of expense. We desire those of our subscribers who happen to be in arrears, to bear this fact in mind. It is for their benefit as well as for our own, that we make the suggestion. Those also who intend to become subscribers, will also please to recollect this important fact.

A RESPECTFUL REQUEST.

Being about to incur an immense expense, in pro-curing entirely new materials for our new paper, for which we intend to pay cash on delivery; and having to meet our pecuniary obligations to Mr. Jones, all which will be payable on the first of May, the present proprietor of the Madisonian will consider it a high favor if those indebted to the establishment will en-deavor to liquidate the amount on or before that time leavor to liquidate the amount on or before that tim

OFFICIAL. NAVAL ORDERS.

Dr. J. F. Sickels, leave renewed three months Master R. Capen, to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia Carpenter F. Sagee, detached from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

OUR NEW PAPER.

In order to make the necessary preparations for our new paper, our daily will not again be saued until Thursday, when it will appear in a new dress. In order to compensate for this delay, we shall, on that day, give our readers thrice the usual quantity of reading matter.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Democrats have swept the State-only ne Whig member of Congress elected, as far as heard from. So much for fighting for annex ation with boldness and honesty.

WHAT WILL MR. POLK DO? The Whig papers are extremely anxious to now what Mr. Polk will do. We can tell them-he will do his duty, fearlessly, faithfully

thoroughly. MR. CALHOUN'S FRIENDS.

We find the following paragraph in the South rn Advocate, a Whig paper published at Huntsrille, Alabama, which requires explanation:

"According to the Madisonian, the removal of Mr Williams, the collector of Boston, was a direct sligh of Mr. Calhoun. The Madisonian says: 'Mr. W. is a warm friend of Mr. Calhoun's, and we understand in consequence of his intimate personal and political relations with Mr. W. of long standing, he departed from his general rule, and expressed his desire to Pre-sident Tyler to have Mr. W. appointed.'"

If the Madisonian ever said any such Mr. Clay upon various questions addressed to him in reference thereto a communication, and of the present proprietor. This statement is incorrect. Mr. Williams was not appointed because he was the friend of Mr Calhoun, but because he was the only person (then) before the Cabinet as a candidate for the office-This WE HAPPEN TO KNOW! As to "the intimate personal and political relations," &c. that is a poetical license which may be excused when one wishes to make out a strong case The Whig papers have been industriously engaged in endeavoring to alienate the friends of Mr. Calhoun from the President: in order to do this they have relied almost wholly upon the case we have alluded to above. If the facts were all known, no friend of Mr. Calhoun would have reason to complain of injustice None was intended-none has been done. Will our Whig friends "try again?"

GOV. VAN NESS.

We see it stated in a paper published somewhere in the State of Maine, that this steeling advocate of Democracy "is to be removed from the office of Collector in the city of New York. It is a great mistake-no such thing is thought of by anybody except a few disappoint ed politicians of that State, who did not aid in the election of Mr. Polk. THE PROPLE, the masses, too well know how much they owe to the unwearied exertions of Gov. Van Ness during the late Presidential contest, to consent to his removal. He is a faithful and efficient officer, and will continue, we doubt not, to hold the situation that he so ably fills.

COLLECTOR AT BUFFALO.

We are pleased to learn that our friend HENR W. Rooses, Esq., bas been appointed Collecto of the port at Buffalo. He is every way qualified for the responsible station.

FAIRLY CAUGHT.

Those editors and letter-writers who stole the article from our paper respecting the new uniform of the Navy, without giving us credit therefor, will have to acknowledge their guilt of larceny, in correcting the error-that's some

A men was thrown from his home, on Pennsylvania avenue, between 19th and 13th streets; but we believe that no bones were broken, and only a slight

The Washington "Madisonian" publishes without credit a halled commencing "A maiden sat at her busy wheel," which appeared originally in our paper.— Lorell Patriot.

We take the above from the Patriot merely to state that we copied the ballad exactly as we found it in an exchange. We make it a point of duty to give credit where credit is due.

The friends of the family will be happy to learn that Mrs. Col. Benton, who has been alarmingly ifl, is to-day greatly improved in

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

We copy the following article from the Chiago Democrat, and ask for it the attention of our friends and of the public generally

"We regret to see in some [on:] of the democratic papers in New York, attacks upon this distinguished statesman, who has just been appointed Secretary of War; and must protest against any differences that may exist in New York in relation to the propriety of amending the constitution of that State being inter-woven with the policy of the democratic party in this Union. Indeed we give the internal quarrel of New York too much importance when we state that it about the propriety of changing the constitution of that State. If we mistake not, the difference is only so to the means of making the change, some prefer that State. It we making the change, some preferring a convention, and some preferring to submit the proposed amendments directly to the people. But with this we have nothing to do. All we want is that the New York democrats should keep their quarrels

elves. The appointment of Gov. Marcy has been hailed throughout the Union as a very popular and deserving one. His talents and integrity are proverbial; and, shikoogh he has had every post of honor in his State, and those commanding a great variety of talents, no

athough he has had every post of honor in his State, and those commanding a great variety of talents, no democrat in New York dare risk his reputation by the absention that he has not left every one with the greatest credit to himself. It has been his fortune often to be in prominent positions in the most trying times our country ever witnessed; and he was never the man to dodge responsibility or show the least signs of alarm. To him the Democratic party and the whole country owe much; and the day is not far distant when those editors who now so stoutly assail him will be ashamed of tors who now so stoutly assail him will be ashamed of their advance condemnations. Indeed, we are pleas-ed to see that several of them have already changed

Major Noah, in speaking of Governor Marcy nakes the following naire remarks:

makes the following naive remarks:

"New York has an able and honest man in William L. Marcy. We have known him from the time he kept a little wooden iaw office in Troy, 8 by 10, with a few law books and a good French library. He edited the Budget and we the National Advocate, and together we achieved in this State more political victories than Ney or Soult; but being a fast runner, he got into the Governor's chair before I could come up to him. My misfortune was that I sprung from an old and aristocratic family in the time of the deluge, and my ancestors came out of Egypt with the Israelites." luge, and my ancestors came Israelites."

BOSTON NAVY AGENT

We have received a remarkably well written ommunication, from a highly respectable gentleman in the city of Boston, animadverting in the strongest terms upon a late article in the Globe, in relation to the appointment of Mr. Wright as Navy Agent. We hope not to give offence to the writer, whom we remember with the highest respect, when we say, that we must beg leave to withhold his communication from the public eye for the present. We do this, not because that Mr. Wright happens to be a personal friend; that would not weigh with us a straw's value, if we deemed it our duty to insert the communication; but we think that no good can result from the continuance of the controversy. We fully and heartily endorse the truth and justice of the tollowing extract from the communication of our correspondent, in relation to the excellence of the Worcester Palladium:

"Now to us here, who are perfectly familiar with all the circumstances of the case, the statements of the article in the Giobe are supremely ridiculous. To call in question the standing or motives of the Worcester Palladium among persons familiar with its character, is a task futile in the extreme. That journal needs no endorsement from the Globe or from the writer; it stands, and has stood for years, one of the first, if it stands, and has stood for years, one of the first, if not the first among the democratic family in New England, for ability, dignity, and unawavering advocacy of democratic principles, of the strictest sect. It has no superior among the many able democratic presses of this section. Its able advocacy of slit the leading measures of the democracy, has been such as to call forth encomiums from many distinguished gentlemen of the party in various sections of the country, including members of the present Cabinet. The location of the Paliadium is in the 5th Congressional District of this State, a district which, at the election for the 28th Congress, nominated as their candidate for the 28th Congress, nominated as their candidate the Hon. David Henshaw. The nomination was fairly and openly made, in an open convention, by delegates chosen by the people themselves. The nomination was acquiesced in by, and perfectly satisfactory to, the people of the district, and no one found fault with it, until the Bay State Democrat, published in Boston. the Bay State Democrat, published in Boston, at a remote distance from the 5th district, commenced a war upon the regular nominee of the party, and by accusations the most unfounded both on the public and private character of the distinguished nominee duced so much effect as to elect a Whig to Congr

SMALL BUSINESS.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says that John S. Chauncy, Esq., has published the names of those who died on board of the Vandalia. Mr. Chauncy has done no such thingthe Madisonian published the list of the names which the Courier borrows from our paper without credit. If we thought this was done purposely, we would begin with the Courier, in carrying out our late determination, and decline a further exchange with that paper.

POPULAR LECTURES ON SCIENCE AND ART; by Dr.

We have received from Greely and McElrath, New York, part first of this exceedingly valuable and interesting collection of scientific tracts.

Dr. L. as a lecturer, has but few equals, and his illustrations, while they are intelligent to the most ignorant and dull, are irresistably convincing. We know of no work of fiction so interestin

COMMUNICATED The Whigs of Erie, Pennsylvania, have been giving Gen. Reed, late M. C., a supper in consideration of his services in their behalf while in office. Thes Whigs are great on feasting their public servants especially if they happen to do their duty. We would like to know if they treat their private servants with

Hon. James Thompson, M. C. elect from the sam district was lately tendered a public banquet on the on of his retiring from a judicial station, which he very promptly declined. He is a Democrat.

P. S. V. Hamet advertises in the Eric papers lots in town for sale to suit the size of the pur We suppose they are located in the burial Z

The following is the lowest estimate of the loss by the great fire at Pittsburg :

"A committee appointed by the Councils, after full examination of the burnt district, having minute by vaited every part of it, have arrived at the follow ing result:
982 buildings burnt—value
Value personal property burnt

\$3,479,950

ong men or persons not keeping In the city of Paris 395 periodicals are published CORRECTION

We are requested to say that the regula-tion on naval uniform, published in our paper of last evening as official, has not yet been issued. We believe the Secretary of the Navy has uuder consideration a very reasonable request of the lieutenants; but we are well informed that, as yet, no final action has been had. It was sent for publication in our paper without his knowledge, and was therefore premature.

Other papers are requested not to copy th

ANOTHER INQUIRY.

A respected correspondent asks us :-- " Why is it that the Whig appointees of DANIEL WEB-STER, are still retained as clerks in the State Department? Are not our Foreign Relations in too critical a situation just now to allow of the indirect supervision of one who received a fee sometime ago from British Bankers ?"

PRICE OF OUR TYPE, &c.

The frequent inquiries as to the price of the type, &c., advertised for sale in our paper, induces us to say that there is a font of Bourgeois of 1000 lbs. (half or the whole,) a font of Brevier of 500 lbs., which we will sell for fifteen cents per lb. cash.

The Napier printing press cost \$1,900, and the owner directs us to say that it will be sold for \$1,300, cash-it is as good as new.

Almost every afternoon, when the weather pleasant, an intelligent-looking, brisk-moving, singularly dressed old gentlemen, may be seen pulling for the long bridge, like Peter Schimel, after his shadow, smiling to every greeter and gazing about him with an eye as insatiate as that of the sea Eagle, on an ocean erag. Having reached the bridge, the spectator beholds him with astonishment, change his walking staff into a fishing rod with its tackle complete and after taking from his capacious breeches pocket a tobacco box filled with angle worms seat himself on the rough pier, and bob with as onishing patience, for any thing below, from a bull minnow to a ponderous cat-fish. As the looker-on beholds this interesting gentleman of the old school dressed in rusty black, with low crowned hat and silk stockings, and knee breeches, chewing the quid of expectation and springing up with the alacrity of youth at every bite, he is induced to ask his name. Judge however, of his astonishment, when the polite draw-keeper informs him that this second edition of Sir Roger d'Coverly, was formerly a Senator in Congress, the Chancellor of Kentucky, and Secretary of the United States Trea-

What would England say if Sir Robert Pee should bob for eels off London bridge; and yet our old EX. is a better man, and a more skilful Financier, than the exclusive premier of Britain.

HORACE GREELY.

The editor of the New York Tribune who bhors women and eats bran bread to fit him for a Mahometan heaven, has taken our junior editor to task for a poetical license in his lines upon the birth day of General Jackson. We once called the editor of the Tribune handsome, which was a far greater sin, but he did not con tradict it.

CRUELTY IN THE NAVY.

We find the following in a late number of th Old Dominion, and we ask with amazement if the charges can be true? Will not the present efficient Secretary ascertain the facts in the case ?

It is said that Capt. VORHEES, on leaving the Capes of Virginia, at the commencement of his cruise, had the whole crew assembled, and made the following

"I wish every man to understand, that if he is reported, will punish him whether RIGHT OR WRONG—for I be-ieve that I can place confidence in my officers, that they will not report a man without cause."

This fact we have vouched to us by one, with re-prence to two other petty officers of the ship, whose perpetual punishment.
Under this brutal policy, as developed in the order

above set forth, punishment was perpetual, and the inferior person was whipped to Dearn! This we do know, that the officers of that ship did not dare to stay with and mingle with the men, but hurried themselves off at the earliest moment; for threats of vengeance were loud and deep against them, and we have no doubt, had the men been discharged, serious scenes would have been witnessed in this town.

It is the duty of the Government to interesses in scenes would have been witnessed in this town.

It is the duty of the Government to interpose it power between the Commander and his victim, and we call upon the Secretary in behalf of justice and humanity to have this matter thoroughly probed.

THE WEATHER

Last evening, the wind after raising a tre mendous dust and slamming all the doors, win dow blinds, and old garden gates in the city took its departure and permitted the willing clouds to rain undisturbed. The rain continued with slight intermissions through the night, ac companied by thunder and lightning. The latter rather extra

This morning the trees have grown larger and the rain drops glitter upon myriads of new leaves formed at the extremes of branches scarce ly visible before. All ladies of our acquaintance who could possibly leave off sleeping, were out before sun rise plucking blooming roses to adorr their lovely forms, and prying into rain water hogsheads as Narcissus looked into his watery mirror, somewhat curious and particularly well pleased.

The avenue that has been like A. Gorno Pym's highway to the infernal regions, for the last month, is now quiet again, and lies like a brown ribbon extended from the President's House to the Capitol Hill. The Street Commissioners have avoided much unpleasant duty by putting it off until the rain came; and if old shoes and brick bats could be washed away by a flood, we should never care about seeing them in our vicinity again. As it is, however, if they ever happen to pass up H street, between 13th and 14th streets, they may see something requiring their attention if they look sharp.

CORRECTION.

The President's Oath.—The London Punch says:

"It is not generally known—and the touching circumstance ought to be published to the world—that the Bible on which Mr. Polk took the Presidential oath, was very mandsomely bound for the purpose, in the skin of a negro."

This is a mistake, it is bound in British calf; and was taken from one of Punch's relatives, young John Bull, at the Battle of New Orleans.

Transcasse.—The Hon. D. W. Dickinson, Whig. M. C. from the Western District, is obliged by ill health to decline a re-election. Backley Martin is the Looc candidate in Cave Johnson's district. Roert B. Turner (Loco) is proposed in the Nashville district. He can't come in.—N. Y. Tribune.

The truth-loving editor of the Tribune, with all his knowledge of geography and politicians does perpetrate errors occasionally. The Hon. D. W. Dickinson was not an "M. C. from the Western District" of Tennessee, but from the 7th district, in Middle Tennessee, which adjoins the Nashville district. Barclay Martin is not a candidate in Cave Johnson's district, but Aaron V. Brown's district. Mr. Martin will be

COMMUNICATED.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

elected, and will be much such a speaker in the

House as Mr. Allen is in the Senate.

We beg leave to call the attention of the Govern ment and the American people to an item of news portant development. By way of making it still mon-from Madrid, which we hold to be of the very highest importance. Great Britain, it appears, has for a premature expose, they admit in terms, that the mes long time kept a pontoon ship of war in the Harbor sage of President Tyler, previously communicated to of the Havana, for the reception of captured slaves. This constant spectacle of British power and pre- seen the light in either country, was calculated to sence has given offence to the citizens of the Havana, create false impressions everywhere, and, of course if not to the government of the Island. Representations to that effect have been made to Lord Aber- ment of his inauguration, debarred from all know deen and his lordship very obligingly agrees to re- ledge of the state of the negotiation, not common to move the nulsance, provided Spain will concede to the world at large. If the late President was too England some convenient place on the shores of Cuba sanguine in his hopes of a final settlement of the where she can build professedly a receptacle for lib-erated negroes, but in reality where another St. Jean hopes, his retirement from office, it would seem to d'Acre, another Malta or Gilraltar can be erected, me, ought to have made the present the worst of all from whence to control the commerce of the Gulf- possible times for an outbreak of the British ministry to make the conquest of the Island, peaceably if they But if President Polk, after being fully inducted into can, forcibly if they must-or pour out black regi- office, had opened his official career with an impruden ments on our Southern shores in the event of a war expose of the pending negotiation, and that expose had betwen this country and England. There is no mis- been predicated upon correct information, instead of taking the import or importance of this movement of what is acknowledged to have been the ground of his the English Ministry, and we invite to it the prompt Inaugural, why, then we should only have to join and serious attention of the President.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, April 24, 1845.

The speech of Lord Aberdeen in the British Parment, in reference to the Oregon question, was not reported here till yesterday morning. It then, and for a few hours afterwards, produced some sensation and This is substantially correct; but if our city gossip is effect; and was the means of very sadly frightening to be credited, our ancient schismatics either form an the distinguished gentleman of the New York Courier exception to the rule, or die hard in the areas. Pass and Enquirer, and a few other Bobadils of the Whig ing over the other principal offices here, that of Dis press, who beheld in it an unerring prelogue to a trict Attorney has been, by common consept, assign deep, deep, ay, a very deep tragedy! because Lord ed to the father of the young Democracy at Balti-Aberdeen had said, in the British Parliament, that more, Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq. This, in connec John Bull's claim to Oregon would be persisted in tion with the paternity which he has been compelled and maintained at the hazard of sundry "guns and to acknowledge, has invited attacks, repulses, onsetdrums"-God save the mark! The chivairous editor and defeats, which, to say the least of them, keeps of the Courier and Enquirer found himself suddenly the blood of the young giant in active circulation. thrown into a condition of alarm, which very much Mr. Brewster is not as old as Methusalah, nor as in resembled that of Bob Acres, when Sir Lucius different to injury as the God-like Daniel, yet the O'Trigger was instructing him in the punctillio and coolness with which he receives, and the prowess

Quintillian etiquette of the duello. As for the speech of Lord Aberdeen it probably had about as much effect on the British public, as he possesses a power of language which is liable to the speech of an unfledged member of Congress has engender doubts as to the kindness of his heart. in this nation, when he rises in his place, in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and lustily proclaims that he will hold himself respon sible " here, and elsewhere," for what he advances

I fancy that neither the rhodomontade of Lord Aberdeen, or the alarms of the New York Courier and Enquirer, will disturb the nerves of Mr. Polk, o particularly annoy his Cabinet. If the Presider should not, on any occasion, administer honied words to suit Lord Aberdeen or the illustrious editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, I shall not be sur prised. "It was not so in Temple's time."

The Courier and Enquirer, whose sole object is t reate sympathy and alarm among the aristocracy of the commercial classes, will signally find himself dis appointed in this instance; for that class of Ameri can citizens are too enlightened to be frightened or of their propriety by the wind and vapor of such as oracle of fustian.

As for Oregon, our title to it is plain and indispute ble, and will not be surrendered, though Lord Aber deen thunder away till his lungs be split again is reference to it. "The land is ours," and it will no e surrendered.

The momentary excitement which Lord Aber een's speech produced, will be lost in a day or two The conversation and speculation it has given rise to is but a mere and an idle repetition of the trash that

The affair, such as it is, has already lost most of its exciting qualities; and, ere the lapse of a week, it will be forgotten that " such things were."

We had an arrival here to-day from Vera Cruz, bu I believe it did not furnish any information that had

not been received previously via New Orleans. The stock market remained firm yesterday, no rithstanding the English news.

The steam ship Great Western sails for England at three o'clock to day. She will carry out other papers than those of the Whig party, which will cor vey information to Lord Aberdeen that, though the New York Courier and Enquirer quails before him we are not a nation of cowards. Yours, &c.

LE BARON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1845. To the Editors of the Madisonian :

ne Caledonie, is only seen and felt in our Quaker city in proportion to the activity and volubility which it imparts to those whose usual bane is a dearth in hing of the influence which the Broker's Board wields over our monetary affairs. Any and every thing bearing upon the future, for better or for worse, Under these circumstances, you can readily foresee about the Exchange for a week or so, or until the said stock reaches its original hands at a little more than half its real value. Nor are these operations either confined to this side of the Atlantic, or exclusively to the commercial community. Both here and in England, and especially in the latter, they exercise an influence in the political world quite as great as they were profitable in the brightest days of Tallegrand. You know of course how ministerial movements are brought about in England. The ministers or their friends, from a plethora in their cash ac counts, find it to their interest to bear down securities preparatory to a proper investment. Questions of greater or less importance being always under adsement, they are rarely or never without the means of effecting their object. They meet in cabinet coun cil, decide apon some astounding development, pre pare their responses, and then request A or B the of Texas?

next evening to catechise her Majesty's Minister upon the question uppermost in the public mind.

This consummates the panic, and leaves the original

object to be perfected at leisure. You may think all this is far-fetched, but it is an old rule that, where there is no good reason for a rush act furnished by the actors themselves, every body is at liberty to attribute it to a bad one. Wait awhile and if circumstances do not corroborate what I have here insinuated, why, I will knock under to the

charge of imbecility. The speeches of Peel and Aberdeen are the same in substance, and bear the same evidence of having been concocted under mature advisement. They both set out with the admission, that Mr. Polk's la augural was an address to the populace before enfer ing upon his official duties, and though a fair expose of his personal opinion, could not, and should not be looked upon as the act of President Polit

Notwithstanding this, they think proper to hak

its appearance the occasion of the most inportant development. By way of making it still more Congress, and the only official document which had upon the mind of Mr. Polk, who was, up to the mo issue upon the merits of the case, and not upon the time of hurrying it into the public journals. I hope therefore, those immensely wise men will wait for some official act of President Polk in connection with his personal opinions, before hatching an veg for their Whiz coadjutors on this side the Atlanta I told you, in my last, that we had no cliques of

subdivisions in the Democratic party in the State with which he returns political blows, is certainly worthy of a whiter head. Apart from other merits, With those, however, who know him well, and also the thorny path in which circumstances directed he early footsteps, there are no misgivings as to the warmth of his friendship, or the courtesy of his de meanor. This is high praise, but you have beard of Mr. Brewster before-you shall hear of him again.

A SCENE AT THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE Yesterday morning, a man, named Milton Fowler, aged about thirty-five years, and apparently deranged in mind, walked, in all the consequence of dignity, into the mansion, carrying under each arm a loaf of bread, and in each hand a bottle of wine. Having deposited his provisions, with extreme nicety, in a safe place, and after resting a few moments on one of the very softest cushions of the reception room, he began to take a wholesale review of the capacious remises, and appeared extremely pleased with the dornments, especially the pier glasses, which reflected his beauty. But, from his manner, every hing belonged to him-"principalities and powers"and, for fear of innovation and to drive off all rivals, e drew from his pocket a knife, and flourished it. militaire, as he passed through the empty rooms At last, however, he came to expressly forbidden ground—the private apartment of the ladies-who having received no eard of annunciation from the un names shall be given whenever the Secretary may demand them for the purpose of having justice dealt out to the offender. On our stating this order to a distinguished Naval officer, who ranks high on his country's annels, and asking his opinion, he said it is meneated us, in a bibber's speech, in the British outh visiter, and, as a consequence, not expecting his approach, and not being altogether pleased with Mr. J. W. Dexter, one of our most efficient police officers, arrested him, and brought him before J. D. Clark, Esq., who, (the prisoner not being able to give good account of himself, and in the absence of bail. committed him to jail to await his trial, on the charge of disturbing the peace, and putting the inmates of the President's house in bodily fear!

> JOHN SMITH .-- It seems, from a recent occurrence, hat this name is not alone confined to white men ut "gentlemen of color" likewise bear the cognomen John, a black Smith, was brought before John D. Clark, Esq., by officer J. V. Patten, on a warrant issued by Squire W. Waters, and arrested on the oath of a Mrs. Mary Jane, who, it appeared, sometime ago, fell in love-not with the man himself, butwith his step-daughter, an interesting child, and the color of a light Havana cigar, but not quice so fragrant. She intended to do a good part by the sweet GENTLEMEN: The legitimate effect of the news by creature; and, as she had none of her own and loved the object so dearly, she had made up her mind to keep the child forever, and treat it as her own "flesh and blood." John, however, heard of all the news of the day. The incidental effect is a little this, and on the first opportunity, obtained possession more serious. I have heretofore hinted to you some. of the jewel in dispute. Mary Jane went to John. and expostulated-said that the child wasn't hisand, moreover, that the child was given to her by the mother. Incorrigible as men generally are, John is laid hold of and made to subserve the purposes of was so especially on this occasion, and appealed to those whose attitude in existing contracts gives them the law, the arm of which, he said, was stronger a controlling weight. A large portion of marketable than his own. So the parties came before the Squire, stock for instance had been, up to the arrival of the who, after li-tening to a second or third edition of steamer, shipped off into the hands of what are the story, decided that Mrs. Mary Jane's kind feel called "Pidgeons," and at living prices. This was ings were a credit to her—that he was sorry she had done by the knowing ones without any reference of no child of her own, but advised her to get one that course to what might be the precise nature of the she could keep, and let other people's alone. Mrs. news; but with the intention to stamp they thing as Mary Jane said that she had no ill feeling towards unfavorable to the money market which might come. Mr. Smith-not the least, but was afraid of him; and to make all things safe, Mr. Smith gave security the ghosts of terror which will be made to stalk to keep the peace; and the parties returned to their

CITY NEWS.

One of the most refeshing showers of the season occurred last evening; and this morning all nature appears fairer and sweeter than ever. We know of nothing that gives such a clear idea of the dawn of a millenial day as the breaking of such a glorious

The National Intelligencer appears not to have reseived satisfactory returns from Virginia; at any rate t has received none worthy of notice, if we may draw an inference from its silence.

It can hear from Mexico and Brazil sooner than any of us when it pleases; but, as for the Old Dominion, what is that to it when it speaks in favor